

JUAREZ FALLS TO CONSTITUTIONALISTS

EXPECT LOSSES FROM STRIKE TO TOTAL MILLIONS

All Freight Trains on the Southern Pacific Have Been Abandoned and Rice Crop is Ready for Shipment.

RAILROAD WILLING TO TREAT WITH MEN

Issues Statement in Which It Requests That Question be Decided by Arbitration—President Takes Hand.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Pres. Wilson Friday night sent word to Judge W. Lea Chambers, commissioner of mediation and conciliation, now in New York, to get in touch with the strike situation on the Southern Pacific lines as quickly as possible.

Earlier in the day the president had called to the attention of Asst. Commissioner Hanger of the board of mediation and conciliation, the serious embarrassment to traffic resulting from the strike of trainmen and engineers and urged him to go to New Orleans to arrange for mediation if possible.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—Except for two transcontinental passenger trains, one arriving and one leaving here Friday, traffic on the Southern Pacific railway in Louisiana is tied up by the strike of engineers and trainmen. An embargo has been placed on freight, the road will not attempt to operate freight trains and all passenger trains but the two through trains have been annulled indefinitely.

No violence was attempted by strikers and the crew was not subjected to the usual hoots and jeers attending a strike. Local union officials at a meeting Friday, told the men that attempts at violence would mean expulsion of the perpetrators from the union. They predict that the strike will spread to the west.

Loss Is Threatened.
With the loss of millions of dollars starting sugar and rice producers in Louisiana in the face because of the strike, business men here Friday through a committee sent a long message to Pres. Wilson appealing to him personally to intervene to help settle the strike and learned with pleasure that Assistant Commissioner Hanger was coming. Cane producers are in the midst of harvesting a large crop. Should frost come before it is hauled to the mills, the loss will be heavy. The Southern Pacific traverses the richest cane section probably in the United States.

Local Southern Pacific officials say they examined 33 engineers Friday who applied for work. They will not be put on engines unless they come up fully to normal requirements, road officials say.

The officials also said the Switchmen's union of North Alabama were offering men to the company. Three switching crews are in the Southern Pacific yards but have little to do, as union men working on other roads refuse to accept freight handled by men not affiliated with their unions. Not even perishable freight will be handled, say the rail officials.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific, announced Friday that the railroad company was willing to discuss with a representative of the four labor organizations now on strike the question of inaugurating a new system of dealing with controversies through a joint committee from all four organizations.

"The railroad company is willing to discuss with a representative committee from the four organizations concerned the question of inaugurating the system of dealing with controversies through a joint committee representing all four organizations," reads Mr. Kruttschnitt's statement, "and if no agreement can be reached, to have the controversy adjusted in the manner provided by the recent act of congress."

"It is further willing to have the controversy over its refusal to grant the demand actually the same as that by the board of mediation and conciliation or by arbitration as provided in the act of congress. More than this cannot be reasonably required of it."

Duties Are Defined.
"The position of the officers of the company in respect to the pending demands of its employees has been in performance of their duties as they are defined in the report of the interstate commerce commission. If the company's employees have the same regard for the commission's report and recognize the duties which railway employees as well as railway officials owe to the public, they will not persist in their demands. Certain it is that if the traveling public had a conclusive voice in the determination of the stand taken by the officers of the railroad, the question in a nutshell is, shall the company buy its peace with employees at the price of the safety of the public? The answer must be given by the public. The company stands ready to

ST. LOUIS COUNTESS TO WED EXILED AMERICAN.



COUNTESS LOUISE DE GONTAUT-BIRON.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The American colony in Paris is in a state of high expectancy over the preparations for the lavish function that is to be given to the wedding of the Countess Louise de Gontaut-Biron, the eldest daughter of John G. A. Leishman, ex St. Louis, former United States ambassador to Berlin, to James Hazen Hyde, who has been living in France since the insurance investigation several years ago.

Hyde has practically exiled himself since he was implicated in the insurance scandals, and has been one of society's prominent figures in the gay French capital. The countess is a widow, her husband having died in 1905 while her divorce suit was pending.

submit its case to the tribunal appointed by the people as its representative for the settlement of such controversies.

SPENCER FACING GALLOWS, CRINGES IN MANACAL FEAR

WHEATON, Ill., Nov. 15.—Harry Spencer, confessed murderer, sentenced to be hanged, Saturday was without the bravado which carried him through his trial. He cringed and shrank in his cell, cried and shouted until he worried himself into a troubled sleep. Even as he slept expressions of pain and horror came over his face. A nervousness which he could not overcome even while his senses were dormant, was noted by the men who kept guard at his cell door to prevent his attempting suicide. As the jury filed out of the court room last evening Spencer shouted to the twelve men:

"Go ahead, boneheads. Give me the rope."

He tossed a coin with a deputy sheriff saying as he flipped it: "Heads I hang; tails I go free."

He turned to the courtroom where the crowd filled every seat and stood in the aisles.

"I hope you have enjoyed yourselves," he said. "I hope you got what you came for. You must come to see me swing, and he pressed his right hand against his throat and laughed."

Spencer's Attitude Changes.
The jury was out two hours. The verdict to hang Spencer was reached on the second ballot. Spencer's attitude changed in an instant. From the gay, carefree, insulting, boastful, leading actor in a sensational melodrama, he became a cowering, cringing, maniacal coward. He shouted that the jurors were all wrong.

"Who told them I wasn't insane," yelled. "I'm crazy. They knew it." Then he cursed and reviled everybody connected with the trial, individually and collectively until he was led away making frantic efforts to break his handcuffs.

In his cell beneath a picture of Mrs. Bessie Wakefield, the Connecticut woman who is under sentence to hang for the murder of her husband, Spencer fumed, raved and fretted until he fell asleep near dawn. The crime of which Spencer was convicted was the murder of Mrs. Mildred Allison-Rexroat, Chicago tango teacher. Spencer confessed 28 other murders, some of which investigation showed, he did not commit.

THEY GOT IN THE WRONG CROWD AND PAY FINES

That they did not come to South Bend to get drunk, but that they got in with the wrong bunch and forgot to go home, were the assertions of both Fred Robey and Thomas Kelly in police court Saturday morning when they were lined up before Judge Farabaugh on charges of being drunk. Robey said he was from Niles where he worked on a farm and said he missed the home. He paid his fine of \$1 and costs. Kelly was from Walkerton and said he couldn't get back home. He was fined a dollar and costs.

HE WILL HAVE ESCORT TO THE CITY'S BORDER

Frank Mahr said he hadn't been called before the judge for eleven days, when he was given a hearing in police court Saturday morning on a charge of being drunk. On further questioning the judge learned that he had spent the intervening period serving time on a similar charge of drunkenness. The judge told him that South Bend contained no home for him and that at sundown Saturday night he will be escorted to the city limits. A policeman will be his escort.

DROP LARCENY CHARGE AGAINST LEWIS LAVINE

The charge of grand larceny against Lewis Lavine, arrested last Monday in Goshen, alleged to have stolen a horse and wagon from H. Schankerman of this city, was dismissed in police court Saturday morning.

The complaining witness refused to prosecute him, the defendant's attorney alleging that the wagon and horse had been purchased from Schankerman, who ordered the arrest as the rig was not entirely paid for.

The defendant, it is alleged, went to Goshen to call on an old sweetheart and was captured while at her house.

CAMPAIGN FOR MEMBERS OF THE H. N. S. SOCIETY

A campaign to increase the membership of the Holy Name society of the St. Joseph Catholic church is on in full swing. Two armies, the Blues and Whites, have been chosen from the members, commanded by John Hiss and O. S. Barrett. The campaign will close Jan. 1. A prize for the army bringing in the largest number of recruits, will be given by Father Carroll, pastor of St. Joseph's church.

INDICT MAN WHO WAS ACCUSED OF BEING 'BAGMAN'

Everett P. Fowler of Kingston, N. Y., is charged with Having Extorted \$250 For Campaign Purposes.

THREATENED TO HOLD UP CONTRACTOR'S PAY

Seneca P. Hull Appears Before Grand Jury in John Doe Investigation—McGuire is Expected to Confess.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Everett P. Fowler of Kingston, N. Y., who was described by John A. Hennessy, graft investigator for former Gov. Sulzer, as the Tammany "bagman" for contributions from state highway contractors, was indicted Friday on a charge of extortion. He was accused of forcing Seneca P. Hull, a highway contractor of Cortland, N. Y., and an enrolled republican to give \$250 as a democratic campaign contribution under threat that the work on Hull's \$23,500 state road contract in Cortland county would not be approved by the state highway inspectors, and that his pay would be held up.

The indictment was the first growing out of the inquiry by Dist. Atty. Whitman into the charges of graft in the state highway department made by Hennessy during his recent election campaign against Tammany hall and repeated by him as a witness at the district judge's trial of McGuire. More indictments which may include conspiracy as well as extortion are expected.

Jury Hears Story.
Hull told his story to the grand jury Friday and produced documentary evidence to support it. This included letters from William H. Kelly, democratic committeeman of Onondaga county, inviting him to meet Fowler in Syracuse; his check for the \$250 made out to the order of Norman E. Mack, chairman of the democratic state committee, and a letter from Arthur A. McLean, treasurer of the committee, acknowledging the contribution. "Toward the legitimate expenses of the committee in the pending campaign," the letter stated, "was made on Oct. 31, 1911, but Dist. Atty. Whitman has been unable to find a receipt for it in McLean's statement of the campaign contributions to the committee, as required by the corrupt practices act."

Hull told the grand jury he did not pay any attention to Kelly's first letter inviting him to meet Fowler as he did not see why he, a republican, should have any dealings with a democratic committeeman. It was his first state contract and he didn't know "the game," he said. The second letter being more insistent, he went to see the chief inspector at the headquarters of the county committee in that city.

Was Down On List.
"Fowler told me," said Hull, "that I had a contract for \$23,000, and that I was down on the list for a \$250 contribution. He said if I didn't come pass my work, the chief inspector would pass my work and the county committee wouldn't pass my work and that my pay would be held up."

Hull explained that contractors were paid for work by sections, and that payment for one section gave them the capital to proceed with the next one. Under the circumstances, he said, he felt obliged to make out the check.

The witness said further that he saw seven or eight other contractors waiting outside the office when he left Fowler. Kelly, he said, was not present at this interview.

The next year, he said, he gave \$100 more and this check he also produced. It was made out directly to McLean and like the other could not be found by the chief inspector.

Whitman Is Pleased.
In the opinion of District Attorney Whitman, Hull's evidence gives color to the story which Hennessy testified, George H. McGuire of Syracuse told him of an alleged meeting in the office of Gov. Dix in Albany in 1911, at which Fowler, Norman E. Mac and C. Gordon Reel, then superintendent of highways, were present.

The district attorney is now more strongly than ever convinced that McGuire will make a clean breast of all he knows when he resumes the stand at the John Doe inquiry next Wednesday.

KNIFE AND FORK CLUB BANQUET NOVEMBER 25

Due to the inability of the speakers scheduled to be present it was announced that the Knife and Fork club banquet has been postponed from Tuesday, Nov. 18 until Tuesday, Nov. 25. The speakers to appear on the program will be announced next week.

U. S. CITIZENS ARE KILLED IN BATTLE

Three American Non-Combatants Are Victims of Bullets When Gen. Villa Leads Surprise on Port of Entry.

SUCCESS OF REVOLT MAY CLEAR SITUATION

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 15.—A constitutionalist army made a surprise attack upon Juarez early Saturday and captured the city after a terrific engagement which lasted for hours. Hundreds of rifle bullets and steel pointed projectiles from field guns fell in this city and the roar of battle caused a panic. Lives of many Americans were imperiled.

Firing began at 2:30 o'clock and nearly three hours later the main plaza of Juarez was in the hands of the rebels. The battle was marked by fierce hand to hand fighting in the streets. Juarez was the last port of entry held by the federals along the United States border.

Flee Across Border.
Hundreds of terror stricken residents of Juarez, many of them Americans who had gathered there for the approaching race meeting, fled across the international bridge. Men, women and children, who had been aroused from their sleep by the shriek of shells and the din of rifle fire fled into this city in great disorder. Many were armed just as they had arisen from their beds.

As soon as the firing became general, Major R. E. L. Mitchell, U. S. A., adjutant to Gen. Hugh L. Scott, commander of the United States border patrol, took command of the situation and stationed a heavy cordon of troops along the river front. Soldiers were massed at the American end of the international bridge to keep it clear and prevent the flight of belligerents into this city.

Refugees Arriving on this side of the river at 3 o'clock said that rebels had taken possession of the custom house and were using it as a fortress. Some had taken up positions on the roof of houses whence they hurled their rifles upon the streets and plazas raking them with a deadly fire.

At dawn American doctors crossed the international bridge and offered the wounded. American artillery was stationed on high ground commanding Juarez and adjacent Mexican territory.

A brilliant glare across from the middle of the city at the height of the battle ordered the military that part of the town was on fire.

The Juarez arsenal and barracks were captured at 4:50 o'clock.

After the capture of the main plaza the firing died down and soon the entire city was in the hands of the staff officers then called up the office of the El Paso Times and announced that the constitutionalists were in possession of Juarez. He expressed hope that no bullets had fallen in El Paso.

Artillery on Heights.
In anticipation of an outbreak on the Mexican side of the river which would endanger American lives, American artillery was stationed on high ground commanding Juarez and adjacent Mexican territory.

Gen. Castro, commander of the Juarez garrison, could not be found after the battle and was supposed to have escaped with some of his men into the southern foothills.

Gen. Villa commanded in person the army which captured the city and took precautions to prevent looting. He ordered the military band to play the Mexican national anthem which caused great enthusiasm. Among the rebels was "Bill" Burk, an American soldier of fortune and expert machine gun operator. He gave the following account of the rebels' movements:

"With 2,500 men, Gen. Villa left Terrazas for Juarez, leaving 1,000 men behind to continue the siege of Chihuahua. We made our way northward quickly and quietly. When on the outskirts of Juarez we captured a federal troop train without firing a shot. We then made a concerted attack upon the outposts which were lax, not expecting an attack."

Five Rebels Killed.
"During the battle five rebels were killed so far as we could learn when the firing had ceased. We expected to capture Castro, commander of the garrison, but could not find him when the battle ceased. Villa gave orders to protect all foreigners and foreign property. Our next campaign will be against Chihuahua."

Only two shells struck the Juarez race course, according to a stable hand, who came here after the fight. He said none of the American horses had been hurt at the time he left. The horses no wat the track are valued at \$250,000.

Six are Mentioned As Possible to Succeed Huerta

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 15.—Six men are prominently mentioned Saturday as possible successors to Gen. Huerta as president of Mexico. These are: Francisco de la Barra, ambassador to France; Miguel Covarrubias, former minister to Russia; Francisco Carbajal y Rosas, chief magistrate of the supreme court; Pedro Lascurain, minister of foreign affairs in the Madero cabinet; Gen. Felipe Angeles, former minister of war and now in the field with the rebels; Manuel Garza Aldape, minister of the interior.

FOREIGN POWERS ARE PLEDGED TO SUPPORT WILSON

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Secy. Bryan admitted Saturday that another note has been sent to Pres. Huerta through the Chinese embassy.

The American will deliver this communication today or tomorrow. Upon the reply of the Mexican president will depend whether the U. S. will withdraw its embassy from Mexico City.

The secretary of state further asserted that all the European nations have stated their intention of supporting the U. S. in its Mexican policy and added that Japan also has made plain the fact that it will support Pres. Wilson.

News from this effect reached the state department Saturday directly from Tokyo and removed doubt from the minds of government officials concerning the attitude of the Japanese government.

It had been feared here that Japan would attempt to block the American policy in Mexico by supplying Pres. Huerta with arms, ammunition and other supplies. Now however, that assurances have been received from all powers that they will support the U. S. in settling the Mexican trouble in its own way, administration officials are certain that Pres. Wilson's policy will be brought to a successful termination within a short time.

The feeling is strong in Washington that Pres. Huerta has reached the end of his career and that another fortnight will see the fall of the dictator.

May Recognize Rebels.
The capture of Juarez, a Mexican port of entry, entitles the constitutionalists to recognition as belligerents. It is thought here that this will be accorded them, though not immediately.

According to current reports the rebels to secure control of the custom houses on the northern border before securing recognition was pointed out to Gen. Carranza during his conference with Dr. Hale at Nogales.

The optimism that has been noticeable in administration circles over the Mexican situation was redoubled Saturday by news that England's envoy, Gen. Huerta, that he would not be supported by Great Britain and that the French foreign office had agreed to support the American policy.

Powers Line Up With U. S.
Germany has unofficially aligned herself with the U. S. also, and Pres. Wilson is confident that these developments will result in the overthrow of Huerta even if he decides at present to cling to his few remaining shreds of power. With the powers united in refusing the dictator financial aid and the constitutionalists pushing their campaign in the north, the downfall of the government of "assassination" in Mexico City is certain.

It is probable that the U. S. will only have to mark time and wait for the triumph of the Carranza forces.

War munitions captured by the revolutionists will supply them for a campaign against the federal army. It is probable that the embargo recently imposed will be lifted.

Several Americans were shot to death G. C. Sanderson, a citizen of the United States, was found sitting at the steering wheel of his automobile in front of Keno hall, with a bullet through his heart.

The bodies of two other Americans were found in front of the American house. The bodies of 20 dead federal troopers were found near this point where the fighting was severest. Representatives of Gen. Villa called on United States Consul Edwards and informed him of the rebel occupation of Juarez. Mr. Edwards was also informed that any Americans who were killed or wounded had been shot accidentally.

HUERTA WIDES AS HE HEARS REBELS WIN

Dictator Secluded in Palace Stricken with Consternation by News of Capture of Juarez—Entire North Lost to Government.

MAY STORM CAPITAL TO FORCE SURRENDER

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 15.—Gen. Huerta remained in seclusion while important conferences were going on between members of the diplomatic corps here Saturday.

"I have said all I have to say for the present," was the only statement that Huerta would make to Senor Moeno, minister of foreign affairs, when he was told that newspaper men wished for a confirmation or denial of the reports that he was to resign Saturday.

It was a significant fact that Moeno was the only cabinet member who went to the national palace in the early hours of the day. Through official circles there was prevailing a strong current of excitement that could not be concealed as the hour set for the convening of congress for temporary organization approached. Senators and deputies were notified by the leaders of their respective parties to assemble at 5 o'clock this evening, but none of the members received any word as to what action was to be taken.

Will Threaten Capital.
News of the capture of Juarez by the constitutionalists caused consternation among the supporters of Huerta. The strategy with which the rebel troops surprised that city showed that the campaign of the government's foes in the north are being directed by a master mind.

It was declared openly here by many persons that unless Huerta abdicated a rebel army would appear before the capital within twenty days and force its surrender.

The entire north is now lost to the government. The rebels control the railroad lines and some bodies of troops have already been seen between here and the coast.

Developments here and dispatches showing that the European powers are backing the U. S. tacitly at least by a policy of noninterference with the American demands, are expected to have a marked effect in curbing the martial spirit that developed in some quarters when government officials reported that England would back Huerta.

Eliminate Huerta Son.
At the American embassy Saturday there was a feeling of tension, though neither war nor insurrection was in the air. The belief was general that Huerta would soon be eliminated from the tangled situation. The chief uncertainty was over the attitude to be taken by Gen. Blanquet, minister of war. Reports were current during the night and early today that Blanquet had made all necessary arrangements to assist Huerta as a traitor if he refused to resign and declare himself a dictator. There is no doubt that Blanquet is supreme in the army.

In case of an open break between the two men it is doubtful whether Huerta could control his own body guard.

Charge d'affaires O'Shaughnessy was at his desk the greater part of the night. He received several messages from Washington and sent several in reply. The belief was general that if Huerta persisted in rejecting demands made by the U. S., the American embassy would be closed.

Final Demand Made.
Despite denials that Washington there is no doubt that a final demand has been made upon Huerta through special envoy John Lind. It was pointed out Saturday that Secy. Bryan was correct in denying that an ultimatum had been sent from Vera Cruz as Lind is not an accredited diplomatic envoy. The demands of Lind were such, however, that if they had been sent by an ambassador or minister they would have been labeled "ultimatum" without equivocation.

In this connection there are reports that only Pres. Wilson has been informed of some of the steps taken by Lind and that the state department has been kept in the dark.

Orders Streets Cleared.
Foreseeing the possibility of a renewal of the battle, Villa ordered all persons off the streets at 5 o'clock. Federal refugees at that hour were concentrating near the race track and taking up their position behind the concrete stadium from which protected position they answered the rebel fire. While the battle was raging at the race track, squads of constitutionalists were removing and burying bodies of the dead federalists.

The main attack was led by Col. Talamantes, son of Senor Talamantes, the sonora "Joan of Arc" who is a commissioned officer in the constitutionalist army. The position of the dead showed that the heaviest fighting had occurred in front of the American house, Keno hall, the custom house, the "old stone church," and in the plaza.